

# Constantine Republican

VOLUME I.

CONSTANTINE, ST. JOSEPH CO. MICHIGAN, JULY 13, 1836.

NUMBER 2.

## CONSTANTINE REPUBLICAN,

PUBLISHED BY

MUNGER & COWDERY,

Every Wednesday Morning, at the stand formerly occupied by Maj. L. J. Uman, corner of Canis and Water streets.

Terms:—Two dollars per annum in advance, two dollars and fifty cents within the year, or three dollars at the expiration of the year.

## CARRIAGE MAKING.



**W. RED & CO.** would respectfully inform the citizens of Constantine and St. Joseph county, that they will carry on at their old stand, where they will be happy to attend to all calls in their line. They have the best of workmen in their employ, and feel assured that they can and do turn out as good work as any other establishment of the kind in the western country.

STAGE COACHES repaired on short notice. Repairing done cheap for cash and on short notice. Their shop is No. 2, Mechanics' Row, Second street Constantine.



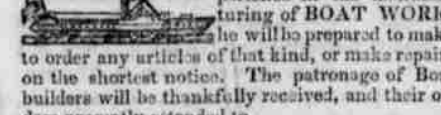
**BLACKSMITHING.**—A. & W. PENLAND, would most respectfully inform the citizens of this village and vicinity, that they continue to carry on the above business in all of its various branches, at their new Shop, No. 3, Mechanics' Row, Constantine, where they hold themselves ready to do every variety of Smithing which may be called for. Those who favor them with their work, may be assured that all orders in their line of business will be promptly executed, as from long experience in their business they flatter themselves that they shall be able to give perfect satisfaction.

Horse Shoeing and Fitting Wagons done in the most approved manner, and with due dispatch.

PLOWS and AXES made to order on short notice.

ANDREW PENLAND, WILLIAM PENLAND.

Constantine, June 29, 1836.



**MACHINE.**—BLACKSMITHING. HENRY GIBLER would respectfully inform the citizens of Constantine and adjoining country, that he can be found at his Shop, the old stand, corner of Washington and M<sup>th</sup> Streets, always ready to attend to any calls in his line of business, and he would assure the public that whatever articles are turned out from his establishment shall be done in a workmanlike manner.

As he has had a long experience in the manufacturing of BOAT WORK, he will be prepared to make to order any articles of that kind, or make repairs on the shortest notice. The patronage of Boat builders will be thankfully received, and their orders promptly attended to.

Every variety of Job Work, such as repairing WAGONS, CARRIAGES, STAGE COACHES, PLOWS, etc., etc., will be done with dispatch and on reasonable terms for Cash.

Constantine, June 29, 1836.

**Farmers Look at This.**—P. E. GROVER would inform the citizens of St. Joseph and adjoining counties, that he is now making at his shop, in Constantine, the best article of **PATENT FANING MILLS** ever offered for sale in the Western country, of an improved pattern, and warranted to do a first rate business. Persons wishing to purchase the above article are invited to call and examine them as he will have them constantly on hand until the 1st of November next.

P. E. GROVER.

Constantine, June 29, 1836.

**SADDLERY.**—The subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they continue to carry on the above business, at their Shop, on Motteville street, Constantine, where may be found or will be made to order, on the shortest notice.

**SADDLES, BRIDLES, MARTINGALES, HARNESSSES, VALISES, TRUNKS,**

Portmanteaus, and Military Equipage, which will be exchanged on good terms, for HIDES, GRAIN or Cash. They hope, by paying strict attention to business and filling orders promptly, to merit a share of the patronage of the citizens of this village and St. Joseph county generally.

**BENHAM, DOOLITTLE & CO.**

Constantine, June 29, 1836.

**BAROUCH, STAGE, and WAGON** Trimming will be done in the most perfect manner. From the long experience which the undersigned have had in their business, they feel warranted in assuring the public that the work done in their shop will be turned out, in point of style and workmanship, inferior to none in West Michigan.

**LOOKING GLASSES.**—A few upon.

JOHN S. BARRY.

**SAMUEL H. ABBOTT, SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,** Constantine, will soon lay in a supply of leather and other materials, in addition to his present stock, when he will be prepared to accommodate his old friends and customers in good style.

Constantine, June 29, 1836.

**CABINET MAKING.**—CHRISTIAN KUCH would respectfully inform the citizens of Constantine and its vicinity, that he still continues the CABINET MAKING business, in all its various branches. He would be happy to attend to all orders in his line, and hope to leave to the public that his work shall be turned out in a manner inferior to none in Michigan, in point of elegance of style and durability.

BUREAUS, SECRETARIES, SIDEBOARDS, SOFAS, COUCHES, BOOK CASES, WARDROBE, PIER, CENTRE, CARD and TOILET TABLES, LADIES' WORK TABLES, STANDS, MUSIC STOOLS, etc., etc.

made to order on short notice, and out of as good materials as can be found in Michigan. His shop is on Canis street, two doors from the corner of Water and Canis streets.

Constantine, June 29, 1836.

**STEAM BOAT CONSTANTINE.**—Two Shares of Stock in the above Boat can be had by application to

WILLIS T. HOUSE & CO. No. 7, Water st. Constantine.

June 29, 1836.

**STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION BUSINESS.**—WILLIS T. HOUSE & CO. beg leave to inform the public that they have a large and commodious Ware House at Constantine, and are prepared to store and ship goods to order.

Constantine, June 29, 1836.

**THE KEEL BOAT CONSTANTINE.**—TINE is expected here in a few days, when she will be ready to receive down freight.

She is an excellent covered boat, and Goods will be perfectly secure from the inclement weather. Enquire of

W. T. HOUSE & CO. Water st. Constantine.

June 29, 1836.

**BOOTS & SHOES.**—A large assortment, comprising Men's Coarse Boots, Shoes, and Brogans, Ladies' Morocco, Prunella and Kid Boots and Shoes, etc., etc., will be found at the Store of

A. E. MASSEY & CO. No. 10, South side Water-st., Constantine.

June 29, 1836.

**NEW ESTABLISHMENT.**—PLOUGH FACTORY.—Rein, Tennant & Co. would state, for the information of the public, that they have entered into a co-partnership in the PLOUGH business, and opened a shop in Mechanics' Row, Constantine, for the purpose of Manufacturing and Repairing Ploughs, where they will be glad to receive orders for work, in their business. The public are assured that they will give strict attention to their business.

Patrons solicited. Ploughs WOODEN in the most approved style. Handles, Beams, &c., kept constantly on hand, so that Old Ploughs can be repaired on short notice; also, repairing of all kinds, done on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Farmers are invited to call and examine their Ploughs, and judge for themselves.

ISAAC BENHAM, SAMUEL THESDAL, WILLIAM REDD.

Constantine, June 29, 1836.

**BUTTER.**—A few kegs fresh BUTTER to be had at the Store of

JOHN S. BARRY.

June 29, 1836.

**BOOTS & SHOES.**—The subscribers have on hand an extensive supply of Boots and Shoes, among which may be found Men's fine Calf, Kid and Brogan Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Kid, Seal, Calf, Morocco and Prunella Boots, Shoes and Slippers; also, Children's Morocco and Calfskin Shoes. Their assortment of Brogans were made to order, and of the best material, they feel confident in saying that Shoes of a better quality were never before offered in this market.

W. T. HOUSE & CO. No. 7, Water street.

Constantine, June 29, 1836.

**AXES.**—SIMMONS' CAST STEEL AXES of approved patterns for sale by

JOHN S. BARRY.

**THE NEWSPAPER.**—BY CHARGE. Lo! where it comes before the cheerful fire, Damp from the press in smoky curls aspire, (As from the earth the sun exhales the dew,) Ere we can read the wonders that ensue:

Then eager every eye surveys the port That brings its favorite subject to the heart; Grave politicians look for facts alone, And gravely add conjectures of their own:

The sprightly nymph, who never broke her rest For tottering crowns, or mighty lands oppress'd, Finds broils and battles, but neglects them all For songs and suits, a birthday or a ball.

The keen, warm man, o'erlooks each idle tale, For 'Money's wanted,' and 'Estates on Sale'; While some with equal minds to all attend, Pleased with each part, and grieved to find an end.

To this all readers turn—and they can look Pleased on a paper, who abhor a book; Those who ne'er deigned their Bible to peruse, Would think it hard to be denied their news.

Sinners and saints, the wisest with the weak, Here mingle tastes, and all amusements seek; With useful knowledge some would fill the mind, And some for light trash are the more inclined.

Something to all men, and to some men all.

**TO THE EVENING STAR.**—BY MRS. SIGOURNEY. Pure Planet! to the dark'nd west Holding thy crescent lone, Opposing clouds thy course molest, And shade thy silver throne; But soaring o'er the troubled scene Unmoved by frowns of time, Thou with fair brow and ray serene Dost hold thy way sublime.

Oh! that I might like thee discern My chequer'd path aright, And from the fount that fills thy urn Drink undelusive light.

And when that storm which all must meet Shall chill my throbbing breast, Ascending gain that peaceful seat Where all the weary rest.

From the Wheeling Gazette.

**CREEK WAR.** From the narratives of several persons who were at the burning and massacre of Roanoke, we have learnt some particulars. Roanoke, was a small village lying on the Chattahoochee, in Stewart county, some forty miles below Columbus.

The first attack was made on Friday night, the 13th May last, by about thirty Indians, as is supposed, who fired upon the steamer Georgian and killed all on board. They attacked the village but were driven off by the whites who rallied on the spot.

The second attack was made on Sunday morning, 16th ult. just before day, by about 300 Indians. A block house, we understand had been erected and picketed.

The accounts do not agree as to the number of persons there—some say there were seventy or eighty in all, we believe there were twenty or twenty-five men, besides women, children and negroes.

It seems they were not anticipating an attack, most of them being asleep in their own houses. The first that alarmed them was the firing of rifles and the yelling of the savages. The men sprung to their arms, and returned the Indians' fire; but seeing their number so large, immediately retreated, breaking their way through their midst. Nine whites and three blacks were killed at the first fire, and eight or nine wounded it is not known what injury the Indians received. One man says he saw four fall. It was reported at first that Col. F. G. Gibson and Capt. U. Horn were among the killed—we are happy in being able to contradict that report. They were both wounded, the latter severely. Mr. Anderson Williams (brother-in-law of Col. Gibson) was among the slain. The Indians carried a good many negroes and horses away with them.

A confidential letter from Col. G., written from Lumpkin the day after, thus describes the attack upon Roanoke, and his miraculous escape:

"No apprehension was felt of any attack; the men had nearly all gone out to Lumpkin; not more than 20 men in camp, which was near the warehouse. I was sleeping in my own room, Gazaway (Williams) was up stairs alone. Just before day-break I was awakened by the firing of the Indians; at that moment three fired through the window at my bed; I sprang out of bed and on looking around could distinguish them at each window; I ran into the dining room where I found every window occupied by two or three, and whenever I passed they fired on me. I determined to sell my life as dearly as possible, feeling confident my last hour had come; caught up my gun; hallooed to Gazaway to make his escape; burst open the door going into the passage, when a volley was discharged at my breast; closed it and ran to the other door, determined to hazard all in endeavoring to join the men at camp; on opening it two fired, and a number approached; I fired, shut the door, caught up another gun, opened and ran out of the door; from the door to the fence I passed through the midst of 20 or 30, all shooting as fast as they could fire, some lying down; I ran so near that their powder burnt my clothes; met a number at the fence; got through all untouched except a blow given with a gun or something else, which nearly arrested me. I then, finding the men flying in all directions, reached and found a thick place of bushes growing over the branch—laid down in the water below the spring, the Indians passing within a few paces, constantly expecting every moment to be butchered. Shortly afterwards, Talbot, Capt. Horn, (who was wounded) and an-

other gentleman, pursued by Indians, came to my retreat. I then gave up again all earthly hope of escape, and told them I had determined to run down and jump into the river. They insisted on my staying and all dying together. As our Maker would have it, the savages at that time commenced burning houses to which their attention was drawn, and we lay until 12 o'clock, suffering all that men could suffer in the cold water from the spring. On coming out was so benumbed with cold and bruises, could not walk up the hill, on reaching the bluff, discovered to our great joy a party of soldiers had come to our relief and that the Indians had fled. We reached Lumpkin about dark.

"Gazaway seeing the Indians all flock after me when I left the house, sprang out of the second story and made his escape, without being fired on.

"Poor Anderson! he was shot in the head, face to face with the savages, and expired without a groan.

"Kershaw was shot in his own house; his wife and child with Mr. Pierce, remained until the house was in flames and near falling in, when they made their escape. The two Mr. Donaldson's were sleeping in the back room of my house—they fell and were burnt up. One or two in Matthews' house—making in all eight whites. Our dwelling and warehouse Joice's store, Stark's store, Root & Seymour's, Matthews' dwelling and new house all burnt.

"Peter (black boy) fought near Anderson bravely. The Indians made great exertions to kill him."

For several days after the burning of Roanoke, we learn the Indians kept possession of the place. On Sunday morning an expedition moved against it, with the intention of giving battle to the Indians if any were there. On arriving at the spot they found no Indians on the ground. A hard battle was expected as in two or three previous skirmishes the Indians had remained masters of the field.

The people are turning out in the counties surrounding Roanoke, on both sides of the Chattahoochee, en masse, determined to defend the soil with their lives.

**First settlement of the west.**—A century ago no white man had crossed the Alleghenies to see what lay on the other side. In 1749, a lunatic, wandering, as was his wont during his paroxysm, crossed the dividing ridge beyond the great valley of Virginia and on his return asserted that he had been upon streams whose waters ran to the west. No great public notice seems to have been taken of this discovery, yet it is upon record that a reconnoitering party, crossing the mountain in the same direction in the year 1751, and falling upon the waters of what is now the Green River, a tributary of the Kenawha, found two solitary white men, natives of New-England, living in its banks, though some hundred yards distant from each other. Even at that wilderness, human passions and pertinacity of opinion, had wrought disharmony, and there lived apart from the world, and apart from each other, nothing passing between them, but the morning salutation, as the one came out from the hollow tree which served him for a shelter, and the other from his log hut. The Virginians subsequently made a settlement there, which was utterly cut off by an incursion of Indians.

It was in 1767 when the first adventurer from the banks of the Yadkin, in North Carolina, a man by the name of Finlay, came back to his family after a long absence, with accounts of the marvellous beauty and riches of the country beyond the mountains. He subsequently returned thither the same year, with a party, of which the celebrated Daniel Boone was one; and from that time forward adventures from among the restless inhabitants of the outskirts of civilization, were occasionally seen to quit the vicinity of the 'clearing,' with their rifles, blankets, and dogs, and entering the forests, disappear for a while in the direction of the mountains.

This is Latrobe's account of the first settlement of the west. It is since the commencement of the present century—and within the memory of every middle aged man, that the small and silent stream of emigration has become a mighty torrent—sweeping onward in its current myriads of human beings. Before the enterprise, and stirring, life-like energy of this multitude, towns and cities are rising—the howling wilderness and wild-waving prairie are merging in the cultivated fields of the white settler. While witnessing the teeming population of the West at the present day, it is difficult to realize that scarcely two thirds of a century have elapsed since the first settlers beheld, from the ridges of the Alleghenies, this fair domain in all its native wildness—with the Indian and beasts of the chase for its only inhabitants.

Greenfield Gazette.

**Methodist Bishops.**—The Rev. B. Waugh of the city of New-York, the Rev. Wilber Fisk, President of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Ct. and the Rev. T. A. Morris, Editor of the Western Christian Advocate, have been elected Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church by the General Conference lately in session at Cincinnati.

**Real Estate in New York.**—The New York Evening Star states that a lot 80 feet deep, sold in that city a few weeks since for \$1,500 an inch measuring on the front.

From the Detroit Journal. We copy the bill for the admission of Michigan as reported by the committee of the whole on Friday morning June 10.—The house continued in session all night—there was no adjournment for upwards of 25 hours. The bill passed without amendment on the following Monday.

An act to establish the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union upon the conditions therein expressed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio shall be established at, and shall be a direct line drawn from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, to the most northerly cape of the Maumee (Miami) bay, after that line, so drawn, shall intersect the eastern boundary line of the state of Indiana; and from the said north cape of the said bay, northeast, to the boundary line between the United States and the province of Upper Canada, in Lake Erie; and thence with the last mentioned line, to its intersection with the western line of the State of Pennsylvania.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Constitution and State Government which the people of Michigan have formed for themselves be, and the same is hereby, accepted, ratified, and confirmed; and that the said State of Michigan shall be, and is hereby, declared to be one of the United States of America, and is hereby admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever: Provided, always, and this admission is upon the express condition, that the said State shall consist of and have jurisdiction over all the territory included within the following boundaries, and over none other, to wit: Beginning at the point where the above described northern boundary of the State of Ohio intersects the eastern boundary of the State of Indiana, and running thence with the said boundary line of Ohio, as described in the first section of this act, until it intersects the boundary line between the United States and Canada, in Lake Erie; thence with the said boundary line between the United States and Canada, through the Detroit river, Lake Huron and Lake Superior, to a point where the said last line touches Lake Superior; thence in a direct line through Lake Superior, to the mouth of the Montreal river; thence through the middle of the main channel of the said river Montreal, to the middle of the Lake of the Decars; thence in a direct line to the nearest head waters of the Menomonic river; thence through the middle of that fork of the said river first touched by the said line, to the main channel of the said Menomonic river; thence down the main channel of the same, to the centre of the most usual ship channel of the Green Bay of Lake Michigan; thence through the centre of the most usual ship channel of the said bay to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence through the middle of Lake Michigan to the northern boundary of the State of Indiana, as that line was established by the act of Congress of the nineteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixteen; thence due east with the north boundary line of the State of Indiana, to the northeast corner thereof; and thence south with the east boundary line of Indiana, to the place of beginning.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That as a compliance with the fundamental condition of admission contained in the last preceding section of this act, the boundaries of the said State of Michigan, as in that section described, declared, and established, shall receive the assent of a convention of delegates, elected by the people of said State, for the sole purpose of giving the assent herein required; and as soon as the assent herein required shall be given, the President of the United States shall announce the same by proclamation; and thereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said State into the Union, as one of the United States of America, on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever, shall be considered as complete, and the Senators and Representatives who have been elected by the said State as its representatives in the Congress of the United States, shall be entitled to take their seats in the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, without further delay.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained, or in the admission of the said State into the Union as one of the United States of America, upon an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever, shall be so construed or understood as to confer upon the people, Legislature, or authorities of the said State of Michigan, any authority or right to interfere with the sale, by the United States, and under their authority, of the vacant and unsold lands within the limits of the said State, but that the subject of the public lands, and the interests which may be regarded to the said State therein, shall be regulated by future action between Congress on the part of the United States, and the said State, or the authorities thereof. And the said State of Michigan shall in no case, and under no pretext, whatever, impose any tax

AN ACT supplementary to the act entitled "An act to establish the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of Michigan into the Union on certain conditions."

Be it enacted &c., That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby, offered to the Legislature of Michigan, for their acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted under the authority conferred on the said Legislature by the convention which framed the constitution of the said State, shall be obligatory upon the United States.

1st. That section numbered sixteen in every township of the public lands, and where such section has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the State for the use of schools.

2d. That the seventy-two sections of land set apart and reserved for the use and support of a university by an act of Congress approved on the twentieth day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, entitled "An act concerning a seminary of learning in the Territory of Michigan," are hereby granted and conveyed to the State, to be appropriated solely to the use and support of such university, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe.

3d. That five entire sections of land, to be selected and located under the direction of the Legislature, in legal divisions of not less than one quarter section, from any of the unappropriated lands belonging to the United States within the said State, are hereby granted to the State for the purpose of completing the public buildings of the said state, or for the erection of public buildings at the seat of Government of the said State, as the Legislature may determine and direct.

4th. That all salt springs within the State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to the said state for its use, the same to be selected by the Legislature thereof on or before the first of January, eighteen hundred and forty; and the same when so selected, to be used on such terms, conditions, and regulations, as the Legislature of the said State shall direct: Provided, That no salt springs, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may hereafter be confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall, by this section, be granted to said State: And provided also, That the General Assembly shall never sell or lease the same, at any one time, for a longer period than ten years, without the consent of Congress.

5th. That five per centum of the net proceeds of the sales of all public lands lying within the said State which have been or shall be sold by Congress, from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be appropriated, for making public roads and canals within the said State, as the Legislature may direct: Provided, That the five foregoing propositions herein offered, are on the condition that the Legislature of the said State, by virtue of the power conferred upon it by the convention which framed the constitution of the said State, shall provide by an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that the said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers thereof; and that no tax shall be imposed on land the property of the United States; and that the bounty lands granted or hereafter to be granted, for military services during the late war, shall, whilst they continue to be held by the patentees or their heirs, remain exempt from any tax laid by order or under the authority of the State, whether for State, county, township or any other purpose, for the term of three years from and after the dates of the patents respectively.

Ladies.—All the troubles in England will now cease, for the Commons have voted to admit ladies to the gallery of the House. In the course of the debate, it was gallantly affirmed that the presence of ladies always had a very beneficial influence upon deliberative assemblies. Dr. Bowring maintained that the presence of ladies would repress ill breeding. Such had been the effect in France and Germany, and all the Cantons of Switzerland, except Geneva. Mr. O'Connell referred to the Irish Parliament, where persons sometimes came drunk, till ladies were admitted, after which no drunken person ever came.—Boston Post.

From the record kept at the Custom House of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Commercial List makes up a statement of the arrivals at that port in every year for the last forty-nine years. The table is curious in one respect, as it exhibits rather a decrease in foreign arrivals, the great increase of the commerce of Philadelphia being through the coastwise trade. Thus in the year 1787, the whole number of arrivals was 883, whereof 587 were foreign and coastwise; in 1800 the whole number was 1599; foreign 536, and coastwise 1063; in 1815 the whole number was 1800, foreign 486, and coastwise 1314; in 1820 the whole number was 3702, foreign 415, and coastwise 3287; in 1835 the whole number was 4002, foreign 429, and coast-

Baltimore American.